

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1840.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4983. 號七廿月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

日八初月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 20, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. RATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HEINZELN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Szeatow, CLIFFORD & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BRILLIOT, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPFUS, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOULBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 30th June current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this Corporation on and after that Date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy1

KELLY & WALSH, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, TOBACCONISTS & NEWS AGENTS.

BEGET to intimate that they will Open a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong (next door to the Exchange).

Mr. WALTER BREWER will SIGN per Procuration.

Shanghai, June 1879. jy10

NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED to No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879. jy24

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.

WM. CRUCKSHANK.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy26

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DIRECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Held on the 20th instant, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st JULY Proximo, a CASH DISCOUNT of 20 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premiums, whether Contributed by SHAREHOLDERS or NOT, in lieu of the ANNUAL BONUS hitherto declared after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order,

For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

For the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, JAMES B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions. CAVENTISH ON WHIST.

POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST.

WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.

BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty).

WIRE RAT TRAPS.

BULL'S EYE LANTERNS.

BATH SPONGES.

WHITE BRICK PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS.

LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES.

Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JOE PITCHERS and PAILS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

English BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.

"YOU DIRTY BOY."

CORE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

American GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO.

Well-Seasoned CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET-KNIVES.

QUININE.

CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

SPIRIT LEVELS.

New Style CHIT BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

7th DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial 8 per Cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong on the 30th of June, and in London on the 19th of August next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, situate No. 31 Lombard Street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

7	641	1288	1931	2562	3199	3807	4434	5045	5671
39	663	1319	1950	2585	3202	3840	4442	5069	5684
55	689	1325	1972	2611	3223	3845	4472	5098	5716
61	714	1360	1995	2634	3258	3876	4490	5109	5731
88	737	1365	2014	2650	3263	3893	4518	5126	5743
101	747	1398	2029	2670	3299	3906	4529	5143	5748
138	769	1411	2050	2681	3319	3939	4562	5170	5798
143	796	1423	2067	2703	3336	3955	4568	5183	5807
172	813	1454	2090	2726	3351	3970	4587	5209	5827
186	828	1470	2110	2750	3378	3994	4603	5222	5851
218	849	1490	2133	2765	3386	4017	4634	5257	5880
237	866	1506	2158	2781	3404	4021	4645	5275	5896
260	884	1536	2165	2815	3431	4044	4671	5292	5905
266	904	1541	2193	2830	3458	4074	4700	5301	5932
295	930	1579	2201	2858	3469	4083	4717	5327	5948
317	946	1599	2239	2863	3493	4107	4734	5347	5965
336	975	1616	2252	2893	3515	4133	4744	5380	5991
359	991	1626	2279	2904	3535	4157	4767	5397	6009
378	1012	1653	2287	2928	3557	4170	4796	5409	6032
400	1023	1676	2317	2954	3575	4198	4803	5421	6047
402	1045	1683	2336	2973	3596	4228	4828	5455	6066
431	1069	1719	2342	2982	3618	4238	4864	5475	6086
458	1094	1735	2363	3002	3629	4245	4880	5488	6110
475	1107	1758	2389	3040	3654	4261	4890	5503	6134
485	1133	1761	2412	3054	3673	4282	4912	5523	6162
510	1152	1782	2437	3067	3686	4308	4937	5555	6165
539	1172	1809	2456	3093	3720	4325	4960	5573	6198
555	1196	1831	2467	3104	3721	4355	4973	5591	6216
574	1202	1853	2488	3129	3754	4375	4989	5605	6239
591	1223	1878	2503	3149	3763	4385	5006	5637	6243
602	1259	1894	2535	3161	3798	4402	5031	5641	6264
630	1265	1907	2559						

314 Bonds for £100 Sterling each, = £31,400.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT,

Accountant.

Countersigned,

W. W. VENN, Junior,

Notary Public,

2, Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 22nd April, 1879.

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jy30

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jy2

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned Firm, to be sent in on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be Recognized.

W. B. SPRAATT & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jy30

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jy10

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

40, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy20

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR FOOCHEW (DIRECT.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "MENMUIR" will be despatched as above on SATURDAY Next, the 28th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879. jy28

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.
Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.: Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Notices to Consignees

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship *Bentley* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Barge delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE *VALE OF DOON*, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *DIEMNAH*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

W. M. F. (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberdashery, from London.
O. A. M. (in diamond) } Nos. 16/17, Or., 2 cases T. J. } Flannel, from London.

Ex Ava.

M. F. (in diamond) } 24, 1 case Battens, B. } from London.
V. S. C. 25, 1 case Millinery, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

GOLDEN FLEET, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BRUNNATE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.

MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. H. Parker.—Adams, Bell & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross.—F. & J. S. N. Co.

G. O. TRUMP, British ship, Captain G. Thomas.—Messageries Maritimes.

MONTE ROSA, American ship, Capt. O. O. Carter.—Boroso Co., Ltd.

GALLEY OF LORRAINE, British steamer, Capt. J. L. Dryden.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.
Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NEWCHANG (DIRECT.)

The Steamship *"THALES"*, Capt. PETERS, will leave for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship *"NAMO"*, Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LIPPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship *"DIAMANTE"*, Capt. TEBBARD, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *"GLENGYLE"*, Capt. QUARLEY, shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE Sale of LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.'s STOCK will be continued on SATURDAY,

the 28th June, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Sale will comprise—Russian ROPE, Manila Rope, Canvas Paints, Oils, Shiphandlery, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., &c.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MICHAELSON MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKU has been appointed Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINE, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 15th instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 15th instant, my Representatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mine will be

At Nagasaki,

Mr. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports, Hongkong and Elsewhere, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKU.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 26, *Edward Barrow*, British barque, 888, John H. Rich, Hamburg Feb. 20, General.—CAPTAIN.
June 27, *Nello Morn Man*, British barque, 585, Leale, Singapore June 9, Wood and Rattana.—CHINESE.
June 27, *Stentor*, British steamer, 1804, Kirkpatrick, Shanghai June 20, and Foochow 25, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

June 27, *Princess Sarah*, for Bangkok.
27, *Djennah*, for Shanghai.
27, *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports.
27, *Glennier*, for Shanghai.
27, *Golden Fleece*, for Hamburg.

CLEARED.

Prima Donna, for London.
Edith, for San Francisco.
Cordovan, for Saigon.
Conquest, for Hoihow & Haiphong.
Brunette, for Manila.
Queen of England, for Bangkok.
Deutschland, for Flensburg.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Stentor*, from Shanghai and Foochow, Rev. J. Wolf, Messrs R. Curie, E. Harrison, Geo. Darke, E. A. Narmar, and 20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tybro*, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Major Hagayama, and Capt. Yamamoto; from Marseilles, Messrs Deck, Canali, and Lea, Mrs. Sarazin, and Mr. Bomarelli; from Madras, Mr. Hagemann.
Per *Djennah*, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Messrs G. Owo, and A. F. Botelho, and 1 Chinese; from Marseilles, Mr. Anderson; from Singapore, Mrs. Bristow.
Per *Kwangtung*, for Swatow, Mr. Beland; for Amoy, Captain M. G. Scott.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Stentor* reports: Fine weather throughout.
The British barque *Edward Barrow* reports: Left Hamburg on the 20th February with fine weather to lat. 30 S. Passed the Equator in 27 W. Passed the meridian off the Cape of Good Hope April 22nd in lat. 41.11 S. Passed St. Paul's Island May 8th. Made Java Head May 25th. Passed Anjer the same day. Up the China Sea had light variable winds with an Easterly current. Arrived in port on the 26th inst. Vessels spoken: Feb. 28th, *Perk of Leth*, from Rochelle to Africa, 4 days out, in lat. 42.01 N., long. 13.19 W.; March 4, steamer *Franses* steering S.W., in lat. 30.06 N., long. 18.50 W.; 10th, a German barque of Newcastle, from Amsterdam to Batavia, 14 days out, in lat. 13.51 N., long. 26.07 W.; 31st, barque *Fleeting*, from London to Mossel Bay, in lat. 22.21 S., long. 28.14 W.; April 2nd, N. R. K. B., from Batavia to Falmouth, 87 days out, in lat. 24.25 S., long. 29.32 W.; 25th, British barque *Eblana* steering S.E., in lat. 40.15 S., long. 27.43 E.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—
For FOOCHEW.—Per *Memur*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 28th inst.
For MANILA.—Per *Salvadora*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 28th inst.
Per *Emeralda*, at 3.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 28th inst.
For NEWCHANG.—Per *Thales*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 28th inst.
For HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—Per *Conquest*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 28th inst., instead of as previously notified.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per *Saint Mark*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.
For SAIGON.—Per *Paladin*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—Per *Namo*, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 2nd July.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—Per *Hindostan*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd July.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet *Teheran*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet *Casco*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., will be closed as follows:—
2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (excepted the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

MAILS BY THE FANON PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *Ara*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmannia, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and elsewhere.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails; &c.

MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Memur* leaves for Foochow.
Noon.—*Salvadora* leaves for Manila.
4 p.m.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
Goods per *Bentley* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Auction.

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Messrs Lammert, Atkinson & Co.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Messrs Davis & Co., No. 2, Queen's Road.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, June 29:—Daylight.—*Thales* leaves for Newchwang.
MONDAY, June 30:—2 p.m.—*Saint Mark* leaves for Singapore, &c.
TUESDAY, July 1:—Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
Transfer Books of The H. K. & China Gas Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 10th instant, inclusive.
WEDNESDAY, July 2:—10 a.m.—*Namo* leaves for Coast Ports. Goods per *Djennah* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.
THURSDAY, July 3:—3 p.m.—*Occidental* and *Oriental S. S. Co.*'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.
3 p.m.—*Hindostan* leaves for Singapore, &c.
FRIDAY, July 4:—9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.
TUESDAY, July 8:—Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
TUESDAY, July 15:—*Columba* leaves for San Francisco.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTH.

On the 27th June, at Woodlands, Hongkong, the Wife of JOHN EYSON FURBER, a Daughter.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

WHEN the telegram of the 8th instant was received, stating that England and France had declined to interfere in the administration of Egypt, the information was quietly ignored as a thing which could not be done. Neither England nor France could possibly leave the Khedive to play fast and loose with Egypt, their interests, both political and commercial, being far too important. When the financial decree (the Khedive's last card, apparently) was promulgated, it was speedily annulled, upon a united protest from the Great Powers. A few days pass over—days of vain endeavours on the part of the Khedive to evade his creditors in his own way—and the news is sent round the world that England and France have joined in a demand that the Khedive shall abdicate. This was not surprising. The ruler of Egypt, although apparently possessing a bright Anglo-French polish, and posing politically as an advanced reformer in some particulars of government, is still an Eastern tyrant with little or none of that consideration for the welfare of his people which in these days will alone justify the long continuance of a combination of absolute power and misgovernment. The English and French Governments have borne long and patiently with the petulant and headstrong attitude often assumed by the Khedive; but it was not for a moment to be supposed that, even upon none other than commercial grounds, the sovereignty of Egypt was to be permitted to do as seemed good in his eyes. Prince Tewfik, therefore, the heir-apparent of the throne, has been selected as the successor to the Pharaoh; and Ismail the First, his father, will have an opportunity of meditating upon his extravagances and follies in private life. That the two Powers most nearly interested are thoroughly in earnest, and entirely in accord, on this important step is clear from the threat that the Khedive will be dethroned if he does not at once accede to the demand made. Prince Tewfik, it may be remembered, was highly honoured by the Prince of Wales while the heir-apparent of England was on his way to India; and the distinguished consideration then shown to the young Prince not only indicated the favour in which he is held at the English Court, but foreshadowed the probability (which now has become a fact) of his selection as his father's successor, before the throne became vacant in the natural course of events.

Ismail I. will have reigned nearly sixteen years and a half, he having succeeded to the throne on 18th Jan. 1863. Prince Tewfik, born in Nov. 1852, is the Khedive's second son, and will be the sixth ruler in the dynasty of Mehmet Ali, which has borne sway in Egypt since 1811. It may be noted that the dynasty was established and the hereditary succession secured under a guarantee of the five great European Powers in 1841; so that the present interference in the administrative affairs of the land of the Nile is not a new freak on the part of the guaranteeing Powers. The Egyptian debt is variously estimated at from 86 to 91 millions sterling, some fourteen or fifteen millions of which are described as the personal debt of the Khedive. With a revenue of say twelve millions sterling, and an ordinary expenditure of say half that amount, insolvency has been staring the Government in the face for many years, and yet the careless head of the Executive has been squandering money at random as before, while he at the same time persistently declines to be advised by the European Commissioners for the Public Debt. The disposal of the shares in the Suez Canal (176,602 in number), for which the Khedive received four millions sterling from the British Government, appears to have been a shift to "raise the wind" forced upon the needy monarch, and all that sum seems to have been spoken long ere it was paid over. Looked at as a commercial event, the dethronement or abdication of the Khedive will be what merchants term a premonitory symptom of an easier money market.

We commented some time since upon the fact that the action of the Home Government or the local authorities here had resulted in diverting the legitimate emigration of Chinese passengers to Honolulu from the port of Hongkong. It is gratifying to know that the trade is being carried on elsewhere, although it is subject for sincere regret that this port has not been permitted to enjoy the privileges of being the point of departure. That the trade is honest, and that it is conducive to the welfare of the emigrants as well as of the countries at either end of their journey, have been amply demonstrated on all sides, always excepting H. E. the Governor of Hongkong and the Tung Wah Hospital Committee. But it is satisfactory to obtain the assurance of those thoroughly able and in a position to form a just opinion upon the subject. We therefore have the greatest pleasure in giving publicity to the following extract from a letter, dated Honolulu 7th May, which has reached us through the most trustworthy official sources. The writer thus speaks of the prospects, status, and treatment of the Chinese immigrants in Honolulu:—

In reply to your enquiries I beg to say:—

1. There does not exist here a regulation by which foreign vessels are bound as far as regards the number of passengers they are allowed to take, so that each shipmaster may be guided entirely by the passenger laws of his own country.

2. Immigrated Chinese enjoy exactly the same protection granted to the native population of this country or to the subjects of the most favoured foreign nations residing here; and all rumours that they are treated as slaves, or that they or their contracts are sold by public auction, cannot be styled otherwise than malicious slander.

For your better guidance I enclose a copy of the laws regarding the relations between master and servant, and when I assure you that these laws are most strictly enforced you may judge for yourself how entirely those rumours are devoid of the least foundation.

As for the Chinese who immigrated per *Helene* I know by personal experience that about 20 found an immediate engagement for 12 months at a monthly salary of \$10, without board, but including lodgings. (The cost of the former does not exceed \$6 per month). All passengers by the *Helene* would have found immediate employment on the sugar plantations at \$18 per month, but they are holding out for \$16, and I should not be surprised to see them carry their point. It is probable that, should the immigration continue on a large scale, the wages may decline to \$16 without, or \$10 including board per month, but I do not believe that such decline will take place in the immediate future.

For the benefit of these Islands I can only most sincerely most that the Chinese immigration will not only be continued but largely increased; it would be very desirable, however, that it should include a certain proportion of women, who would readily find an advantageous employment.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co's Line.)

LONDON, 28th June.

The Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that England and France had recommended Prince Tewfik, the Hereditary Prince, as Successor to the Khedive.

LONDON, 26th June.

The Great Powers have notified the Khedive that unless he abdicated immediately, he will be dethroned and Halim Pacha elevated in his stead.

BOMBAY, 26th June.

The equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, presented to the City of Bombay by Albert Sassoon, was unveiled this afternoon, by the Governor of Bombay in presence of an enthusiastic concourse of people.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, with London dates to 28th May, may now be expected hourly per P. & O. steamer *Malacca*.

The entertainment by the Christy Minstrels of the 27th Regt. in behalf of the widows and orphans who lost their breadwinners by the Isandula disaster will be given early next month in the City Hall. We trust a handsome sum will be realised for so noble a purpose as helping those left behind by the brave soldiers who fell while fighting for the country we are all so proud to belong to.

A CASE came before the Magistrates to-day which is rather a good joke. A man who is employed by the Police at Hong Ham as an Informer, gave information to P. O. Butlin about some old copper and iron which had been stolen, and on investigation it turned out that the informer was himself the thief. Rather a roundabout way this to gain an honest crust.

THE Special Jurors in the Supreme Court, to-day, more fortunate than their brethren in the great *Kate Waters* murder case, were allowed to separate and go to their tiffin at their "respective homes and places of abode." The case, although a felony, was not, the Chief Justice remarked, of that very grave nature which would have rendered another course necessary. He was quite ready to allow them to go, as the learned Counsel on neither side objected; and he added that, to men of their experience and intelligence it was scarcely necessary to give the usual warning that they were not to converse about the case outside.

The meeting of the Hongkong Shooting Club to-morrow, will, we hope, be a successful one. The Executive desire it to be understood by those who are on the Teams, that they should be on the ground by half-past ten, so as to admit of the first shot being fired at eleven o'clock sharp. At the 600 yards range there will be a mat-shed erected for the accommodation of visitors, where they will be able to obtain creature comforts of every description. It would be an extra attraction if the Band of the Regiment could be obtained, even for a part of the day; and if it is not yet too late, we should fancy a proper representation in the authorised quarter would ensure the boon, which would probably be the more readily granted considering the very friendly relations between the Regiment and the Club, and the fact that so many connected with the latter are members of the former.

THE Shanghai papers complain bitterly of Reuter's failure to announce either Garibaldi's death, or the naval engagement off the Peruvian Coast, in which the well-known ironclad *Independencia* and two other men-of-war have been sunk. "We were no better served here. The inefficiency of Reuter's service to the East is so lamentably glaring that some other means will no doubt be taken before long to supersede it by some other arrangement. Mr. Hennessy proposes to get fuller telegrams, which would be at the disposal of the public, from Singapore in name of the Government. At present the Government pays one half of the cost of the Reuter's service to Hongkong; the Chamber of Commerce, with the payments from the newspapers, making up the other moiety. We trust some improved arrangement will be come to. Things have, with Reuter, come to a pass that is well-nigh unbearable.

We are in receipt of the "Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1878," reprinted from the North China Herald. This is one of the most useful volumes a newspaper-editor can have at his hand, and we are correspondingly grateful. The usefulness of this issue is increased by the record it contains of all promotions and official transfers, which have been noted during the past year with special care. The index, the tremendous value of which so many compilations fail to recognise, is admirably useful. From the preface we take this brief summary of 1878:—

The year 1878 has been one of great anxiety for the Government of China. One of the most disastrous and terrible famines that history has to record has afflicted a large portion of the Empire, and the memorials reporting the progress and extent of this famine are full of the deepest interest. The eloquent and touching appeals for aid from the high authorities of the provinces directly interested, the exhortations to economy, and entreaties for administrative reform that have been submitted by Censor after Censor, with the decrees that these have called forth, show that the "heart of the Empire" has been deeply moved. However temporary the excitement may be, there has undoubtedly been a genuine desire on the part of many energetic and earnest men to direct the attention of their rulers to the numerous abuses that are sapping the foundations of the Empire, and the memorials on this subject are exceptionally numerous and interesting.

The conquest of Kashgaria has put an end to a costly war, the maintenance of which for the past sixteen years has been a heavy drain on the Exchequer. The triumphant decrees that follow the announcement of the victories of the successful general Tso Tsung-tang show what importance is attached to the completion of an enterprise that was at one time regarded by the European world as perfectly hopeless.

The Siam Weekly Advertiser, of June 14th, has the following:—

The French gunboat *Antelope* arrived at this port on Thursday morning from Saigon. It is stated that the Commander is quite ill, and that he came here for the benefit of his health.

It is reported that the Russian Corvette *Constantine* with an envoy on board is now on her way to Bangkok for the purpose of negotiating a treaty between Siam and Russia. It will be recollected that Admiral Brummer of the Russian Navy visited Siam during the early part of the year 1874 in the Corvette *Aspid* with this object in view, but that he left before the stipulations were definitely agreed upon. The Mission of the *Constantine* here, it is said, is to renew these negotiations and to appoint a Consular officer to represent the Russian government.

PROBABLY few of our readers have heard of the Hongkong and San Francisco steam-tug Company. This is the only notice we have seen of the project; we find it out from the *San Francisco Newsletter*:—

"Does anybody about this office want to become a millionaire, a bloated bondholder, as it were, in about six months?" said a man with a red nose, putting his head inside the office door this morning; "if they do, I will let them in on the biggest and surest speculation of the age; dead upon and shut—give you the whole business for six bits—satisfaction guaranteed or the money returned." Now, every member of the staff of this chaste family journal happens, by a singular coincidence, to be independently rich, but out of mere curiosity they chipped in and made up the required amount, which the near relative of Colonel Sellers carefully buttoned into his hip pocket. "You see," he went on to explain, "last Tuesday Congress passed a law to put an end to Chinese immigration." "Yes, prohibiting the carrying of more than 15 Mongolians by any one vessel—well?" "Well, you see," and the man with the pink brow abstractedly laid his hand on the door knob, "my scheme is to organise a Hongkong and San Francisco Steam-tug Company. Each tug to tow say 200 small boats, containing 14 Chinese and a cook apiece. You see that would just get round the law, and at the same—" but he dashed outside and escaped before the broadside of inkstands and scissors arrived.

There are very vague ideas afloat as to what will be the amount of the bill for the forthcoming International Exhibition at Melbourne. It is doubtful if any one person possesses absolute knowledge upon the point, but one writer in the *Australian* has been informed that the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, should he graciously accept the colony's invitation, will in itself cost Victoria £100,000. From official documents it is known that the commissioners are just "a going it." They propose during the ensuing twelve months, in addition to the contract of the main structure, to expend £18,000 for permanent machinery annexes, £10,000 for refreshment rooms and offices, and £102,000 for temporary extensions; total £130,000. This, as we read, is in addition to the cost of the main building, and of what other little extras the commissioners may require next year. So that even up to the present time they see their way to an expenditure of about a quarter of a million, and can also see that there is a great deal more to come. All this is done on the basis of Parliamentary warrant, obtained on the estimate of a total cost of £100,000. The fact is, while the money has to be provided by one body, the Parliament of the country, and expended by another, the Commission, over which the Parliament has, so it would seem, no practical control, there cannot but be a wide open for reckless extravagance. We see that one commissioner, in deprecating this large expenditure, expressed the opinion that the outlay might yet amount to "half a million." The *London* and *O. Company*, a London correspondent writes, have decided to issue special return tickets to the Australian colonies, to cover a stay of rather more than three months in comparison with the international exhibitions, at greatly reduced rates. They will be obtainable from the beginning of May next.

The following paragraph from a recent *Hong Kong* will probably be interesting to the Hongkong Volunteers:—"A handkerchief

match, was to come off at Hing on the 14th instant; four prizes offered for competition. The first is a Smith and Wesson rifle, and the second a Snider; the others not decided on. They are all given by members of the Club. There was some practice from the rifle-pits (now nearly completed), at the Butts on the 7th, those participating seeming to enjoy it very much. This kind of shooting (which we before described in the *Mail*), can hardly fail to prove exciting. Its chief recommendation is that it teaches the rifleman to take a quick sight, for it must be kept in mind that in the match arranged for, the competitors are to shoot against time. We strongly recommend this kind of practice to all who are ambitious of becoming efficient marksmen. The shooting on Saturday, considering it was the first of the kind, was fairly good. Next night, another novelty was tried; one which is sure to be very amusing, and offers capital practice. From behind a mound of sand on the beach there suddenly appears—but only for a second or two—the figure of a soldier (life-size), dressed in a red coat and a forage cap. He is supposed to be taking watch of the Yokohama vocabulary calls a "high kin" over the ramparts, to see what is going on, when those in the pits take the opportunity of putting a bullet through him. The contrivance is of a very simple construction, and the whole thing works very smoothly. It is an improvement on the "Running Deer" and "The Coming Man" at Wimbledon. Quite a number of names are already down for Saturday's match, and if the weather be fine there will probably be a good muster of competitors, and not a few on-lookers."

The *Daily News* correspondent at the seat of the Zulu War, speaking of Lord Chelmsford's new plan of campaign, says:—

I am not surprised that a large section of competent professional opinion is dead against this scheme of operations. There is some relief to know that the lieutenant-general does not stand irresolutely committed to it, and is quite prepared to allow circumstances to modify and even alter it. I venture to express the humble but emphatic opinion that it is radically and irretrievably bad, and leaves risks open at which one trembles. Between Newdigate at Doornburg and Crealock at Gingilovhe there extends a stretch of British frontier nearly 150 miles long, totally unguarded save by a handful of British infantry about Helpmakaar, and three or four unreliable native battalions along the Tugela River. By the only available line of communications the distance apart is considerably further than from Greytown to Doornburg, Newdigate's line of communication, with its base at Durban for reinforcements. News and supplies will be perilously precarious, with hostile territory on the flank continuously, his base road up country very hilly, with continuous ascents and descents; and by the middle of May forage may have failed from the almost universal practice of grass-burning by the natives. It must be said, however, that up country the climate is bracing and healthy. On the coast line of advance it is feverish and relaxing; but the savage understands best a swift, direct, straight assault, and the Commissariat rush strikes home with startling emphasis, that is cheaply won by a small percentage of fewer cases. Meantime, and for an indefinite period, Natal lies at the mercy of Cetewayo; for there are no reserves, and the forces for its protection are being diverted. For the next six months the Tugela will be fordable. All the reinforcements have landed, and all the infantry has gone forward.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)
Friday, June 27.

THE OVERPAID CHEQUE CASE.

REGINA v. WONG A YING.

In this case one Wong A Ying was charged with stealing \$1000, the monies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The case has excited considerable attention, and the proceedings before the Magistrate were very fully reported in our columns.

The Court was crowded, a very large number of well dressed and respectable-looking Chinese, merchants and others, being present.

The Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; with him Mr Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Mr Brereton, on behalf of the Comptroller of the Bank; Mr Drummond (Shanghai), with him Mr Ng Achoy, instructed by Mr Denny, defended the prisoner.

The jury to whose care the case was committed was as follows (Mr J. Euston Squier, of the E.E. Telegraph Company, whose absence from his post would be a public inconvenience, being excused by the Court):—Messrs R. B. Sandeman (foreman), D. R. Crawford, J. Bradlee Smith, R. D. Starkey, A. P. McEwen, Jacob Arnold, and O. Vincent Smith.

Mr Hayllar said the defendant in this case did not belong to the class they generally found in this box. He was a man occupying a good position as a clerk in the Chinese firm of traders, the On Cheong Loong, carrying on business here; and the circumstances of the case which formed the charge against him were briefly these. In this case the defendant would have the powerful assistance of his learned friend, Mr Drummond, and it would be satisfactory on all sides that he should be so defended. The fact was that on the 20th May this man went to the Chartered Bank with a cheque drawn by D. Muscoe and Co. in favour of this Chinese firm already mentioned. He presented this cheque in the Chinese part of the establishment, to one of the assistant clerks whom he would produce, and he on receiving it made a certain entry in his book, which he could not place before them as evidence against the defendant, and he passed that cheque, after it had been certified to in the usual manner, that it was drawn on a good account, over to the Chinese accountant, who would also be called before them. The cheque was drawn for \$2000, and on the back it had the endorsement in Chinese of the firm in whose favour it was drawn; and when it was presented to the Chinese accountant it bore the mark or writing "Wing Ying received." That is the prisoner's receipt. This accountant, either through the pressure of business and probably through a certain amount of carelessness, read the figure "2" for a "3" and paid \$2000 too much by mistake; here is

writing signifying the amount. He accordingly directed one Hong Chiu Nam to count out and bring \$3000 in notes, which was done. There were of these \$3000, one third in \$5 and \$10 notes, the rest in \$25 and \$50 notes. Having counted that amount out, he handed them over to the assistant, calling aloud at the same time, "Pay On Cheong Loong, \$3,000." The prisoner came forward to the desk, and then the money was handed over to him. He was then seen to count the notes, and then he wrapped them up in Chinese fashion in a handkerchief, and walked out of the office. At the time of handing this money over, the accountant made an entry in his book, as to the payment, which could not be produced, and there, so far as that stage was concerned, the matter ended. The cheque was then in the usual course of business put into a box; and in the same usual course of business the shroff wrote on the back of the cheque that \$2,000 had been paid on it. This man knew nothing, he had heard nothing, of what was done in the Chinese Department of the Bank; had no reason to believe that a mistake had been made, and \$1,000 too much paid for it. He simply saw by the face of the cheque that it was drawn for \$2,000, and took it for granted that that sum had been paid on it. Now, the Chinese accountant, it would be proved, had every day a certain sum of money given him to meet the payments occurring during the day in the course of ordinary business, and he settled up or squared his books with the cashier or shroff every evening. This evening he was all right in the amount of cash he had left in hand, according to his own books; he had the precise sum in hand which his book showed he should have; but according to the other book, the shroff's, which was made up of the correct amount of this and all the other cheques paid during the day, a discrepancy existed. The books were compared to find out where the discrepancy was; the accountant had, it was discovered, made a mistake, and an investigation was begun, to find out where the missing \$1000 had gone; and it was plainly seen that the extra money had been wrongly paid out on this cheque. The Chinese firm whose name was on it was a well-known one, and the Chinese accountant of the Bank went to the house of that firm, there saw this man and stated to him what had occurred, and asked him for the thousand dollars overpaid him by mistake. The man said he had only received \$2000. Well, of course, if that was so, the jury would know the prisoner was an entirely innocent man; but if, on the other hand, he did receive that extra money—he was presently coming to the law of the case—that fact and his answer would be a very strong proof of his guilty intention. He said he had only got \$2000. Well, that answer had to be taken. An information was sworn, and an English constable was sent with the accountant to the house to arrest the man. His conduct on that occasion might be of some value too, in deciding his innocence or guilt. Looking through the several rooms of the house this man was not to be seen, but at last the European constable found him, with his head resting or covered by his hands. The theory of the prosecution was of course that he was hiding and endeavouring that he should not be recognised. His head was lifted up, his features were then seen, and he was taken into custody. The jury would have the strongest and fullest reason to believe, from the evidence, in the guilt of the prisoner, that is, that he received that \$1000 knowingly and with a view to divert it to his own purposes. It would be for the jury to consider whether the Bank had conspired to charge an innocent man with this criminal act, or whether a mistake was possible in the Bank as to who had received this \$1000 overpaid, considering the precautions there existing as to the entry by different hands of all money paid out. Then came the question, (and now he spoke under the direction of His Lordship), whether taking the money under these circumstances amounted to what was charged, larceny. There was a case, which no doubt His Lordship had, where a man received money in excess from a branch of the P. O. Savings Bank at home. The clerk paid a depositor £8 in excess of the amount on the order which he had in his hand. This was clearly enough a mistake. The circumstances were almost entirely similar; the case was on all fours with this one. In that case the jury found, as a matter of fact, that the man took the money with a guilty intention, the word was *animus pirandi*, with the intention of stealing. The Judges, not unanimously but by eleven out of fifteen, agreed with that finding.

The Chief Justice: I shall take that as the law; I should not criticise that decision; certainly; but, Mr Hayllar, is there not a distinction between that case and this?

Mr Hayllar did not think there was any material point of difference. Chief Justice Bovill held that any person, without the consent and against the will of the owner, taking money, or anything else, was guilty of larceny, even although it was proved that the possession of such had been voluntarily parted with by a servant in whose hands it had been entrusted for a specific purpose, if the person so taking the money knew that he was receiving it by mistake, and he accepted it with intent to appropriate it to his own use and purposes. Now in this case all these elements were present. This \$1000, the property of the Bank, was parted with voluntarily by the accountant who was entrusted with it for the specific purpose of paying out of it such cheques as were presented. The money, if they believed the evidence he should bring before them, was taken knowingly, because he counted it; and he took it with intent to deprive the Bank of its property, as was proved by the fact that, when asked for the money overpaid, he denied ever having received it, then which no stronger evidence of his intent could be had. His whole conduct, both at the time of receiving the money and afterwards, was completely at variance with any supposition that he received, unknowingly, the amount overpaid, or ever had any intention of returning it. The action of any man's mind at a particular moment was only, of course, known to that man himself, but he put before the jury as a good basis for a strong inference as to the action of this man's mind at the moment, (1) the act of the man at the time he took up this money from the counter; (2) that there could have been no mistake in his mind as to the amount he was entitled to receive (for he said when he was charged with having received \$1000 too much, "No, I only got \$2000"); and (3) his conduct when the European constable went to apprehend him. The act of an honest man would have been to say, "Yes, I received \$1000 too much by mistake; here is

the money." The only reasonable inference in this man's case was, on the other hand, guilty intent. Under a sudden temptation, the man had been guilty of an act of larceny, under the hope, no doubt, that in the confusion of business, and the multifariousness of the payments going on there, it would not be possible to trace the receipt of the overpayment to him. These were the plain facts of the case, which he would prove, and the theory of the prosecution; of course His Lordship would lay before them the law of the case, and he was satisfied they would give the whole case, facts and law, their careful consideration.

At the suggestion of His Lordship, the jurors, accompanied by the Sheriff and the Counsel in the case, walked along to the Bank and saw the Chinese Department, and the seats which the different men had occupied; a rough plan of the place being drawn up and agreed to by the Counsel for the use of His Lordship. It was thought this would allow of their better understanding the evidence than long explanations by witnesses, which would probably be unintelligible.

Yung Chung Cheong was then examined. He said:—I am a Chinese accountant at the Chartered Bank. I look after the payment and receipt of money. There are two other persons in that office, one who looks after the cheques (his name is Yung A-koon), and the other who counts the notes and money paid in or out. That was the arrangement on the 30th of last month.

At this stage His Lordship remarked there was no accurate plan of the Bank in Court, and it was arranged that the jury should proceed to the Bank and examine the scene, as they would thus be better enabled to understand the evidence. The jury then left in charge of the Sheriff.

On their return the witness's examination was continued.—The rough plan produced shows the place in which I sat. It also shows the place in which the other two assistants I have mentioned sat. The notes were kept in the drawer of my table. The notes are paid to me every morning by the comptroller of the Bank; they are the property of the Chartered Bank. I keep a book, marked "B," in which I enter all the notes I pay out. I always make an entry of each payment before I hand over the money. I also produce a book, marked "C," it is kept by A-koon. The entries in each book are shown to the comptroller every evening. When one cheque is brought to the counter, the office messenger takes it to the third clerk (Mr Hay) to sign. It is then brought back stamped in red "pay." Yung A-koon then places it on my table, after making an entry in book "C." Yung A-koon also directs the person presenting the cheque to sign the cheque. I then count down the money to Hong Chiu Nam. Hong Chiu Nam calls for the person who requires the money and pays it to him. I then hand the cheque back to Yung A-koon who places it in a small box, kept for that purpose. In the evening Yung A-koon endorses on the back of the box the day and year and the sum paid and takes it into the foreigners' office. The cheque produced was presented to me, I don't know by whom; it was laid on my table. I saw a "chop" on the back. I go by the red stamp "pay." The chop on the back is in Chinese; it also bears the characters "received by Wong Ying." These were the only characters on the back at that time. When I received that cheque I made an entry in my book "B." Mr Drummond objected to the entry being received as evidence.

His Lordship noted but disallowed the objection. Continued.—The entry is "paid \$3000, Wong Ying, received." I mistook the figure "2" for the cheque for a "3." Acting on that mistake I paid \$3,000. I made a note of the value of each note at the time. I paid forty notes of \$25 each, twenty of \$50 each, the other \$1,000 being made up of \$5 and \$10 notes of various Banks. I handed the notes to Hong Chiu Nam. Hong Chiu Nam called out, "Chu Cheong Loong receive money." I saw the prisoner come closer to the counter, and Hong Chiu Nam pay it to the prisoner in the separate thousands; the prisoner counted each thousand as it was handed to him.

Mr Drummond drew His Lordship's attention to something the witness had said before. He said "I saw the money handed to the prisoner."

His Lordship said he saw the importance of the point, but he could only go by the interpretation. Continued.—Prisoner received three bundles of notes; one big and two small; he wrapped them up in cloth, and then left the Bank. In the evening the comptroller called my attention to there being \$1,000 missing. My books were all right. I compared my books with the cheques, and discovered my mistake. I at once gave certain instructions to some of the Bank's coolies, in consequence of which they left the Bank. They were absent a long time, so I sent another coolie, and later on I went myself in company with Hong Chiu Nam to the Chu Cheong Loong shop, Praya West. I then saw the prisoner, and said to him "You have received \$1,000 too much." He replied "two thousand." By this time one of the clerks of the Bank had arrived; his name is Marshall. Mr Marshall said "You have received \$1,000 too much from my shroff." I don't know whether the prisoner understood or not; another man said "No, two thousand." Mr Marshall then left the shop. Later on I said to the prisoner "If you don't pay me back, I'll offend you."

When this came to be further explained it turned out that the proper interpretation was "If you do not pay back that thousand dollars I will complain to the Court."

The prisoner said "You may do what you please." I never knew the prisoner before. By Mr Drummond.—I call myself in the Bank "keeper of the notes." I am head shroff; there are several shroffs in the Bank. Hong Chiu Nam is No. 2 shroff; A-koon is not a shroff; his duty is simply to look after the cheques. I rank next to the Comptroller in the Bank for nine months. I cannot shroff; my duty is merely to take charge of the notes. I have never been employed in a Bank before. The comptroller engaged me, I am secured to the Bank by my cousin, the comptroller of Vogel & Hagdon & Co. by a Chinese deed. Before the warrant was taken out the manager consulted a lawyer. I don't know who is to pay the lawyer. Being asked whether he knew who was to pay the lawyer, witness referred him to the *Kaplan*.

In explanation Mr Drummond said he asked these questions to bring before the jury, in whose minds it might have some value, that although this was called a criminal prosecution, it was not brought in the usual way; he wanted the jury to be informed whether the learned counsel (Mr Hayllar) did not appear for and was to be paid by the witnesses or those who brought

the prosecution. The Attorney General did not appear.

The Chief Justice said the Attorney General did appear, and was in Court in the early part of the day; he had, as he very often did with Mr Ng Choy, and as he had every right to do, left the conduct of the case in the hands of the Counsel appearing with him. It happened in this case that the Counsel was instructed, he presumed Mr Hayllar had no objection to stating so—by those whose interest it was to investigate these proceedings. Mr Russell might come in at any moment and would of course take precedence, and conduct the case if he saw fit.

Mr Hayllar said he was instructed by Mr Brereton for the Bank, and hoped to be paid.

Mr Drummond was satisfied with this admission; he might have occasion to particularly draw the attention of the jury to the matter.

Witness.—Any mistakes I make I have to make good to the comptroller. There is no specific amount for which I have surety; I simply have surety as "a good man." My duty is to keep account of what is paid out from the money the comptroller gives me in the morning. I have nothing to do with money paid in to the Bank. I adjust accounts with the comptroller every night. I receive no gold or silver from the comptroller; only notes. I cannot pay fractions of a dollar, nor silver dollars; they are paid by the shroff. I go to the office at 9 or 9.30 and get the dollars from the Treasury belonging to the bank. I leave in the evening when the Treasury closes at 7 or 8 o'clock. The drawer I put the notes has a lock. I have my meals in the morning and after office hours. It is not my practice to take meals in the day; sometimes I send for a loaf of bread. I sometimes go away from my desk for a little time, but generally I look up the drawer containing the notes. When I receive the money in the morning I count it all over after I have put it in the drawer. The comptroller always gives me over the balance I gave him, and if there is not enough for the day's customers I apply to the head clerk, Mr West, for more; if I want \$10,000 he gives it me. I enter each sum so received from the comptroller and from Mr West in my book. The balance in my hands on the evening of the 29th May, was \$62,575. On the following day, I received that amount back from him. I make no entry each morning of the amount received; there is no occasion; it would just be always the repetition of the previous night's balance. That day I received \$1200 from Lammet Atkinson, \$1000 from another firm, and \$80,000 from the Hong-kong Bank, all paid in notes; \$89,000 from Mr West in the Bank; altogether \$161,989; this, with the balance from the previous night, was \$214,544. I paid out during the day \$205,638, leaving \$8,906, which sum I paid to the comptroller that evening, (May 30th.)

Court adjourned for an hour at 1.30 for tiffin.

On resuming, Mr Hayllar said he thought His Lordship perhaps had on his notes that he appeared for the Bank. This was a mistake; he appeared for the Comptroller of the Bank. The cross-examination of the first witness was then proceeded with. Witness said, in reply to Mr Drummond.—When I receive notes from the Comptroller of the Bank, and paid in by customers, and from the head clerk during the day, I do not take down any particulars of the notes. If a note be lost during the day I have no means of identifying it. I have means by which I can remember large notes of different Banks. I place all the large notes of one Bank together. I occasionally make mistakes of dollars paid in or out in one or two dollars, in one dollar notes. I never make mistakes as to five dollar notes. I have made a mistake of one or two dollars once or twice, so far as I can recollect. My account book contains a list of all cheques paid and received during each day. If another book contained a different number of cheques to that entered in my book, it would be wrong. In my book there are thirteen entries of cheques paid, and thirty of payments altogether, on the 30th of last month. Corrected: No, there were thirty-one entries altogether on that day; one is not a payment. A-koon enters in his book, besides cheques received, any money that may be paid in with the cheques. He enters nothing besides. There ought, therefore, on that day to be thirteen entries of cheques received. All the entries in A-koon's books are of receipts, none of payments. I cannot explain whether the entries in A-koon's book refer to money paid by me to him to pay, or whether it is money paid into the Bank. Whenever I look over my book I can tell at once whether there is any money short or not.—I went over my book "B" on the evening of the 30th May, and found it all right. A-koon knew there was a mistake that evening; he found it out by speaking to the comptroller. A-koon did not speak to me that evening. The first man who drew my attention to the error was the comptroller. I recollect receiving the cheque in question in the morning. I can read English figures, but nothing else. I cannot tell by whom a cheque is drawn or to whom it is made payable. My authority for paying is the chop "pay" in red ink; I know it as meaning "pay." (Being asked to point out the chop, he points to another chop "paid.") Mr Drummond said that showed how much he knew about it.

The jury requested to see the cheque, and asked that the witness be allowed to point out the chop to them.

Mr Hayllar said the witness had better put on his spectacles. He did so and pointed to "paid."

Cross-examination continued.—I would not pay the money without seeing that chop (meaning "paid"). I look for no other authority but the red chop. The endorsement on the back of the cheque does not generally state the amount. The endorsement on the cheque produced is "Wong Ying, received." I found the cheque on my table; it must have been A-koon who put it there. I did not see him put it there. There are drawers under the table where A-koon and Hong Chiu Nam stand. I was too busy to see what they were doing.

Witness was here requested to put a pencil mark round the words three thousand in his own book and a similar mark round the words two thousand. Having done this he was requested to write the figures in Chinese on a separate piece of paper. This he did, and the books, and piece of paper were submitted to the jury for their examination.

Examination continued.—I put the figures "3000" in my book because I paid three thousand dollars; I paid three thousand instead of two; I made a mistake in the figure 3; I can give no other reason for the mistake. It is a common thing for me to get up from my desk, and walk over to

Hung Chiu Nam's to pay him notes. When there are many people waiting, it is the custom to ask each man how much he has to receive. A-koon is nearest to me, he stands at the counter, and beyond him is Hung Chiu Nam. I passed the money over to Hung Chiu Nam and simply said, "Call Chu Cheong Loong to receive money." The loss falls upon me; there is no allowance made by the Bank for such losses. The Bank was never informed of these mistakes.

Re-examined by Mr Hayllar:—I never learnt English writing. The entry in book "B" is exactly as it was made before I paid the money.

At this stage some discussion took place regarding adjourning. His Lordship thought they should sit to-morrow, although it was a holiday, for several reasons,—to meet the convenience of Mr Drummond and to meet the requirements of the Court. There was a case fixed for Tuesday, and they could not get finished before Monday.

Mr Drummond said he thought, if they took one or two more witnesses, they could finish to-morrow. He should like to leave here on Sunday.

The jury expressed their willingness to go on. Monday, they said, would be a very inconvenient day for them, being mail day.

His Lordship having consulted with counsel in private, it was decided to examine one more witness.

Mr Sandeman said the jury would like to know whether the comptroller was in the Bank on the day in question.

Witness: Yes. The work came to a close after 5 o'clock.

Mr Sandeman: Was the balance (\$52,375) verified by the comptroller?

Witness: Yes—it was counted and taken over by him.

Mr Sandeman: Did you know the prisoner before the 30th May?

Witness: No.

Mr Sandeman: You state that you were so busy that you could not observe what the two other clerks were doing. We wish to know how it was you noticed so minutely how the man who paid and the man who received the three bundles of notes, behaved.

Witness: When I paid this money I called out "pay Chu Cheong Loong money" and he called out "Chu Cheong Loong" and I saw the prisoner come forward. I paid the thirty thousand first, and then the three thousand, but the man who received the thirty thousand went away last.

Fung Chiu Nam, the man who has been alluded to as Hung Chiu Nam throughout this case, was then called, and gave corroborative evidence as to paying the money over to the prisoner.

In cross examination, he said:—I saw the prisoner sign something, but I cannot say what it was. I saw the cheque, but do not know what the amount of it was. The prisoner signed the cheque and gave it to me. I cannot recollect saying to the prisoner, when he handed me the cheque, "Why have you not put the chop on?" [Asked again, witness said "I cannot recollect."] I cannot recollect whether or not the chop was on the cheque when it was first handed to me. I cannot recollect his having taken the chop from his pocket and stamped the cheque. I saw the prisoner write the words "Wong Ying received" on the back of the cheque. The chop was then on the cheque. When I received the cheque I passed it along to A-koon for him to enter in his book. I did not see him make the entry. There were many cheques at that time. Anybody could put on the chop "paid"; the stamp is kept on the counter. I am quite sure it was not on the cheque when I paid the money to the prisoner. Anyone who has time puts the stamp "paid" on the cheques, when our work is finished. I generally ask people presenting cheques what they have to receive, but when we are very busy I am not so particular. The 30th May was not a very busy day. More than an hour had elapsed after the cheque was received until it was returned to be paid. I did not pay the sum of thirty thousand dollars to anybody that day, nor did I pay a sum of fifty dollars that day. Last witness handed me three thousand dollars to pay the prisoner. On the back of the cheque written in Chinese characters by Yung A-koon "paid \$2,000." I did not see him write it; but I know his handwriting. It is his practice, to endorse the sum on the backs of the cheques at 3 p.m. I cannot read English, but I can read the figures. I often pay money and look afterwards at the cheque. It depends upon whether I'm very busy or not. I did notice the figures particularly on the cheque in question; I looked at them. (Correcting himself): I did not look at them. I do pay dollars as well as notes over the counter. I take small amounts up to two dollars out of a drawer; for larger sums I apply to the comptroller. It was carelessness on my part in not asking him how much he had to receive before I paid him the money. I sometimes make small mistakes of ten or twenty cents, and those I have to make good out of my own pocket.

Re-examined by Mr Hayllar.—The last witness is responsible for the correct payment of cheques. I have assisted in counting notes in and out.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow at 10; when it is believed the case will be concluded.

Prisoner was released on bail of \$2,000 as before.

The Court rose at 7 p.m.

Shares.	
Hongkong Bank, 5% prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300	
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1,875	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250 ex div.	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 750	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$250	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$740	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$175	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 5% prem.	
H.K. & S. S. Boat Co., \$7 dis.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 13	
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 95, ex div.	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55	
Chinese Sugar Refining Co., \$137½	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal, of 1877, do.	
Temperature.	
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)	
HONGKONG, June 27, 1879.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M.	80.034
Do. 1 P.M.	80.010
Do. 4 P.M.	29.980
THERMOMETER—9 A.M.	84
Do. 1 P.M.	85
Do. 4 P.M.	84
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	80
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	81
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	81
Do. Maximum	85
Do. Minimum every night	80

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. j29

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j71

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. j76

NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. j76

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Docks, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. j78

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. j74

TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at
THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD,
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.
Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS,
Hongkong, May 24, 1879.

Halls.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship, **TEHERAN**, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. j71

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. **GALIC** will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879. j78

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th of July, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **ATVA**, Commandant REYHER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 26, 1879. j78

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tübingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 5, 1879. j78

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. j78

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of
His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 16, 1863.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

AS CHAIRMAN FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	4	Elphlok	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	.....	Coast Dock
Conquest	4	Stopan	Brit. str.	317	June 25	E. Shun	.....	29th daylight
Fame	6	Davidson	Brit. str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	.....	Tug Plying
Gaelic	5	Dryden	Brit. str.	1712	June 16	O. & O. S. S. Co.	.....	Y'ham & San F'isco
Galley of Lorne	4	Grey	Brit. str.	1389	June 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	3rd prox.
Glamis Castle	7	Graham	Brit. str.	1675	June 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	Coast Dock
Glenniffer	5	McConnell	Brit. str.	1412	June 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	Shanghai
Hindustan	5	Gogglin	Brit. str.	991	June 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	.....	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Kiangchow	1	Milne	Brit. str.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong	.....	To-day
Kwangtung	5	Darke	Brit. str.	675	June 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	3rd prox.
Mommut	5	Love	Brit. str.	2000	June 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	Coast Ports
Norna	2	Parker	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	.....	Foochow
Paladin	3	Cain	Brit. str.	897	June 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	30th inst.
Penedo	5	Hopkins	Brit. str.	652	June 26	Melchers & Co.	.....	Saigon
Rajanathannur	3	Johnson	Brit. str.	933	June 23	Yuen Fat Hong	.....	Saigon
Saint Mark	4	Larrinaga	Span. str.	1097	June 7	Hop Kee	.....	Singapore and Penang
Salvadora	4	Haydon	Amer. str.	615	June 11	Remedios & Co.	.....	Manila
Sea Gull	8	Reeves	Brit. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	.....	Yokohama
Sunda	2	Peters	Brit. str.	1029	June 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	Matta
Thales	5	Hunter	Brit. str.	820	June 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Wash	5	Heuer	Brit. str.	265	June 25	Landsteln & Co.	.....	.....
Zephyr	4	.....	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	2	Howes	Amer. bqe.	460	Mar. 6	Captain	.....	For Sale
Ann Adamson	2	Robertson	Brit. bqe.	464	June 26	Kwong Him Woo	.....	.....
Auguste	3	Lange	Dutch bqe.	1308	June 17	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	.....	.....
Blenheim	2	Garner	Brit. bqe.	674	June 8	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Brunette	2	Dow	Brit. bqe.	874	June 4	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	.....	Manila
Canton	1	Knudsen	Span. str.	779	June 8	Chinese	.....	.....
Catherine Marden	1	Marden	Brit. S.m.s.	237	June 9	Captain	.....	Sands' Slip
Channel Queen	2	Lecheur	Brit. bqe.	609	May 24	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	.....	London
Charité	2	Gantier	Fch. bqe.	626	June 2	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Charon Wattana	2	Ulrich	Siam. sh.	686	June 12	Chinese	.....	.....
Chasica	4	Washburn	Amer. bqe.	628	June 19	Chinese	.....	.....
Clara	7	Cutter	Brit. sh.	987	May 26	Vogel & Co.	.....	.....
Clara Babayan	3	Polson	Brit. bqe.	558	June 8	Borneo Co., Limited	.....	.....
Colwyn	7	Bulman	Brit. bqe.	1160	May 31	Vogel & Co.	.....	San Francisco
Cordouan	3	Bertand	Fch. bqe.	459	June 4	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Edith	4	Manson	Amer. sh.	1173	April 30	Vogel & Co.	.....	San Francisco
Edward Barrow	3	Rich	Brit. bqe.	958	June 26	Captain	.....	Cleared
Esperance	3	Gullian	Fch. bqe.	272	June 8	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Fabius	2	Reeves	Siam. sh.	650	June 8	Chinese	.....	.....
Fetish	4	Rolls	Ger. bqe.	471	June 8	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	.....	.....
G. O. Trufant	7	Thomas	Brit. sh.	1529	June 11	Messageries Maritimes	.....	London
Gauntlet	4	Lucas	Brit. bqe.	866	May 17	Vogel & Co.	.....	Hamburg
Golden Fleese	4	Wiltshire	Brit. bqe.	893	Mar. 10	Vogel & Co.	.....	Cleared
Goliath	2	Dentzau	Siam. bqe.	542	June 8	Captain	.....	New York
Hattie E. Tapley	3	Tapley	Amer. sh.	946	April 26	Vogel & Co.	.....	Hamburg
Helene	4	Volguarden	Ger. bqe.	372	June 23	Vogel & Co.	.....	.....
Hieronymus	3	Place	Ger. bqe.	425	June 17	Wielor & Co.	.....	.....
Highlander	4	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1852	June 19	Vogel & Co.	.....	.....
Irene	4	Yates	Amer. sch.	481	May 16	Russell & Co.	.....	New York
Jan Peter	2	Ewert	Ger. bqe.	386	June 8	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
John O. Munro	1	Summers	Brit. bqe.	612	June 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	San Francisco
John R. Stanhope	2	Pillsbury	Amer. bqe.	407	May 6	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Lucky	2	Soderstrom	Siam. bqe.	424	June 9	Chinese	.....	.....
Marquis of Argyll	3	McKeon	Brit. bqe.	800	June 11	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Miriam	3	Carker	Amer. bqe.	598	June 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Monte Rosa	7	Carter	Amer. sh.	1313	June 15	Borneo Company, Limited	.....	.....
Moses B. Tower	4	Hall	Am. S.m.s.	637	June 14	Chong Woo	.....	.....
N. N.	3	Daydenboot	Dut. S.m.s.	176	June 17	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	.....	.....
Netho Morn Man	2	Lealle	Brit. bqe.	595	June 27	Chinese	.....	.....
Norseman	2	Ballestrom	Siam. sh.	717	June 8	Chinese	.....	.....
Pallas	3	Balleir	Ger. bqe.	421	June 8	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Philippine	4	Saxwood	Brit. bqe.	800	May 17	Rozario & Co.	.....	Melbourne & Sydney
Pl De Ma De	2	Saxtorph	Siam. bqe.	455	June 8	Kin Tye Loong	.....	.....
Prima Donna	4	Launt	Amer. sh.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.	.....	London
Prince Arthur	4	Wills	Brit. bqe.	298	June 8	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	.....	Cleared
Queen of England	2	Otton	Siam. sh.	540	June 8	Chinese	.....	.....
Rapid	1	Steinbring	Siam. bqe.	429	June 8	Chinese	.....	.....
Rideman	3	Scott	Brit. bqe.	740	June 19	Order	.....	.....
San Francisco	4	Lanckren	Ger. sch.	264	June 18	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Siamese Crown	1	Jarak	Siam. sh.	539	June 22	Chinese	.....	San Francisco
Sourabaya Packet	4	Verdun	Dutch bqe.	462	June 14	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	.....	.....
South American	4	Knowles	Amer. sh.	1762	June 8	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Staut	3	Aschehong	Norw. bqe.	580	June 8	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Ta Lee	2	Hoffmann	Ger. bqe.	350	June 20	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Theresa & Nelly	3	Merford	Fch. bqe.	356	June 8	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Three Brothers	3	Kalcke	Brit. bqe.	367	June 13	E. Tye Hong	.....	Sourabaya
Vale of Doon	3	Lightbody	Brit. bqe.	669	June 12	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Vesta	3	Rulge	Dutch bqe.	417	June 9	Siemssen & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Vigilant	1	Ross	Amer. sh.	1800	June 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Wodan	7	Meyer	Ger. bqe.	489	June 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Zephyr	4	Cornford	Brit. bqe.	800	June 8	Captain	.....	.....
WEAMPOA								
Johann Smidt	.....	Boscho	Ger. bqe.	433	June 10	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Tartar	.....	Keamena	Ger. bg.	256	June 10	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
CANTON								
Chinkiang	.....	Orr	Brit. str.	709	June 26	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	.....